

ROMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology. Inner Secretion.

T-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3571

Author : Parhon, C. I.; Pitis, M.; Stanesco, V.; Segal-
Leiba, S.; Ionescu, V.

Inst : Rumanian Academy

Title : Report on 12 Cases of Cushing's Syndrome in Children
and Adolescents

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari endocrinol. Acad. RPR, 1957, 8,
No 2, 133-151

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

ROMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology. Inner Secretion.

T-7

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3513

Author : Parhon, C. I.; Babes, A.; Petrea, I.

Instit : Rumanian Academy

Title : Possibility of Endocrine Interrelation Between Gall Bladder, Liver and Testicles

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari endocrinol. Acad. RPR, 1957, 8, No 2, 197-205

Abstract : Guinea pigs were destroyed 3 - 243 days after removal of gall bladder. Depending on the time passed after the operation, 3 kinds of liver lesions were noted: (1) stasis-manifestations in liver with dystrophic cell lesions; (2) fat dystrophy with intercytic accumulation of lipoids; (3) cirrhotic lesions with multiplying of ducts and connective tissue. At the same time, dystrophic manifestations were noted in the pancreas, adrenals, and

Card 1/2

47

PARHON, C. I.

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). S
Endocrine System.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol, No 21, 1958, No 97165

Author : ~~Parhon, C. I.~~ Postelnicu, D.; Sahleanu, V.; Petrea, I.
Inst : Rumanian Academy

Title : On Microscopic Morphology of the Epiphysis of Man in
Connection with Aging.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari endocrinol. Acad. RPR, 1957, 8,
No. 3, 311-314

Abstract : A considerable individual variability of the epiphysis
(E) is noted. From an early age, dystrophic affections
of E are observed, which, however, are not always connect-
ed with age. In the beginning, the structure of E is
trabecular, and later compact. The latter may be
preserved for life or may convert into alveolar and
lobular, which is frequently replaced by trabecular

Card 1/2

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and
Pathological). Reproductive System.

S

abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biologiya, No. 3, 1959, 12356

Author : Parhon, C. I.; Pittis, Marcella; Dancasiu, Minerva
Inst : -

Title : On the Morphology of Interstitial Tissue of the
Testis in Different Species of Animals.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari endocrinol. Acad. RPR, 1957,
8, No. 4, 383-395

Abstract : In representatives of all 5 classes of vertebra-
tes, the structure of the interstitial tissue and
its seasonal (fish, reptiles, birds) and aging
changes (rodents and large-horn cattle) were in-
vestigated. Functional changes of histological
structure of interstitial tissue are described.

Card 1/1

PAHHON, G.I.; ASIAN, Ana; GOSMOVICI, H.L.

Effect of vitamins H 1 and H 3 on cell proliferation in animals: experiments with Protozoa (Infusoria). Bul. stiint., sect. med. 9 no.1: 135-152 1957.

(PROCAINE, eff.

on cell proliferation in Protozoa)

(PARAAMINOBENZOIC ACID, eff.

same)

(PROTOZOA

Infusoria, cell proliferation, eff. of procaine & paraaminobenzoic acid)

PARHON, C.I. (Member of the Academy); PETREA, I.

Endocrino-cancerologic investigations in the Rumanian People's
Republic. Rumanian M. Rev. 2 no.1:56-62 Jan-Mar 58.

(ENDOCRINE GLANDS, in various dis.
cancer, etiol. factors, review)

(NEOPLASMS
hormone ther. & etiol. factors of endocrine secretion,
review)

(HORMONES, ther. use
cancer, review)

PARHON, C. I., Acad.; SAHLEANU, v.; IANGU, I.

An experimental study on the action exerted by certain synthetic anti-malarial drugs upon the endocrine system. *Rumanian M. Rev.* 2 no.2:56-61 Apr-June 58.

(ENDOCRINE GLANDS, eff. of drugs on
antimalarials in female rats)

(ANTIMALARIALS, eff.
on endocrine glands in female rats)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/9 General Path. Sept 59

2476. POLYMORPHOUS PULMONARY LESIONS RESULTING FROM INJECTIONS OF METHYLCHOLANTHRENE - Polimorfismul lezional al plămânului după injectarea sa cu metilcolantren - Parhon C. I. and Petrea I. - COM. ACAD. R. P. R. 1958, 8/5 (531-536) Illus. 5

Intrapulmonary injection of 0.1 ml. of a 2% solution of methylcholanthrene provoked 70 days later massive pleuropulmonary tumours. Microscopical examination revealed: (1) endoalveolar adenocarcinoma; (2) fusocellular sarcoma and myosarcoma in the pleura and the diaphragm; (3) squamous-cell metaplasia in the pulmonary parenchyma. Stress is laid on the significance of provoking experimental tumours in all organs, and not only sarcomas in the s.c. tissue.

(V. 16)

PARKHON, A.I., [Parhon, C.I.] akademik, prof. (Bukharist).

The problem of longevity. Nauka i zhizn' 25 no.5:46-48 My '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Pochetnyy prezident AN Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, direktor
Instituta endokrinologii, nauchnyy rukovoditel' Instituta geriatrii
rukovoditel' kafedry endokrinologii Instituta po perepodgotovke i
usovershenstvovaniyu vrachey i farmatsevtov.
(Longevity)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 3 Vol 14/4 Endocrinology Apr 60

044. COLLECTED PAPERS.III. GENERAL ENDOCRINOLOGY; THYROID, PARATHYROID, THYMUS - Opere alese. III. Endocrinologie generală, glanda tiroidă, glandele paratiroidale și timus - Parhon C.I. Inst. de Endocr., Acad. R.P.R., București - ACAD. REPUBL. POPULARE ROMINE 1959 (583 pages) Tables 14 Illus. 36 Price: lei 38.--

A compilation of 51 papers covering the period of 1909 to 1956, published mostly in Roumanian journals. Each article is followed by an extensive summary in French and Russian. A complete bibliography of the articles of the author on subjects concerned is appended.

~~PARHON, G.I.~~ [Parhon, G.I.]; OERIU, S.

Role of disulfide and methyl groups in the processes of aging.
Biotchimia 25 no.1:61-67 Ja-P '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institute of Endocrinology and the Department of Chemotherapy,
Academy of Sciences of Romanian People's Republic, Bucharest.
(AGING)
(SULFHYDRYL COMPOUNDS metab.)
(SULFIDES metab.)

PARHON, C.I., acad.; OERIU, S., prof.

The part played by disulphide and methyl groups in ageing processes.
Rumanian M Rev. no.1:221-223 Ja-Mar '61.

1. The "C.I. Parhon" Institute de Endocrinology and the Chemotherapeutic Team of the R.P.R. Academy. 2. Corresp. Member of the R.P.R. Academy (for Oeriu).

(AGEING physiology) (METHIONINE metabolism)
(CYSTINE metabolism) (GLUTATHIONE metabolism) (CYSTEINE pharmacology)

RUMANIA/Human and Animal Physiology - Internal Secretion.
The Thymus.

T-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 13, 1953, 84387

Author : Parhon, D.I., Postelnicu, D., Postelnicu, N.

Inst : Rumanian AS.

Title : Effects of Paraaminobenzoic Acid [PABA] upon Thymus
Glands Subjected to Involutions.

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari endocrinol. Acad. RSR, 1956, 7, N. 4,
459-462.

Abstract : For a period of 1 month old rats were given internally
0.02 gr of PABA. In 8 out of 10 rats the thymus (T) ac-
quired the appearance of T normal for adults, i.e., it
regenerated. In other endocrinal glands significant chan-
ges were not found. The liver's glycogen content decrea-
sed slightly.

Card 1/1

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239220015-6"

PARNON, L.

The superior nervous activity of young and old people studied by the method of conditioned vascular reflexes; effects of treatment with hormones and vitamins for old people. p. 417.
ACADEMIA REPUBLICH POPULARE ROMANE Rumania.
Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1955.

SOURCE: FEAL - LC Vol. 5 No. 11 Aug. 1956

PARHON-STEFA/NESCU, Constanta, prof.; CSIKY, C., conf.; NEGULICI, Eugenia,
dr.; CONSTANTINESCU, G.N. dr.; STEFAN, Margareta, dr.

General view of the etiology and pathogenesis of schizophrenia.
Neurologia (Bucur) 10 no.2:97-108 Mr-Apr'65.

1. lucrare efectuata in Clinicile de psihiatrie din Bucuresti si
Tirgu Mures si in Centrul de neuropsihiatrie infantila, Bucuresti.

PARHON-STEFANESCU, C.; PREDA, Elena.; MBIU, Florica.

Cerebral metabolism in relation to changes in the body fluids.
Bul st(int., sect. med. 7 no.4:1209-1242 Oct-Dec 55-

(BRAIN, metabolism
glucides & minerals, in normal & hyperthyroid dogs)
(CARBOHYDRATES, metabolism
brain, in normal & hyperthyroid dogs)
(HYPERTHYROIDISM, experimental
eff. on glucide & mineral metab. of brain, in dogs)

PARKHON - SHTEFANESCU, K.

PARKHON-SHTEFANESCU, K. [Parhon-Stefanescu, C.]; VREZHON, A. [Vrejon, A.]

Thyroidectomy as a therapeutic method in affective psychoses [with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.8:1005-1008 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Psikhiatricheskaya klinika Bukharestskogo meditsinsko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta (dir. K.Parkhon-Shtefenesku)

(PSYCHOSES, MANIC DEPRESSIVE, surgery, thyroidectomy (Bus))

(THYROID GLAND, surgery.

excis. in manic-depressive psychoses (Bus))

PARHON-STEFANESCU, Constanta; RODIN, Z.; MICLEA, Elena; HUHULEA, Teodora;
MIHAI, Elena.

Considerations on the relation between endocrine diseases and as-
thenic neurosis. Stud. cercet. endocr. 14 no.4/5/6:579-584 '63.

~~PARRON-STEFANESCU~~, Constanta. (Lecturer); ~~PREDA~~, Elena; ~~CHERCIULESCU~~, F.;
~~MEIU~~, Florica

Contributions to the study of the biological features of dementia
sensilis. Rumanian M. Rev. 2 no.1:42-45 Jan-Mar 58.
(~~PSYCHOSES~~, ~~SENSILE~~, metab.
biol. factors)

PARHON-STERANESCU, C.

T-2

RUMANIA / Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 1, 1959, No. 3178

Author : Parhon, C. I.; Oeriu, S.; Aslan, A.; Parhon-Steranescu, C.; Tanase, I.; Meiu, Gh.; Galiano, M.; David, C.; Mediga, S.

Inst : Rumanian Academy
Title : Biochemical Study of Biology of Age. III. Human Blood Levels of Methionine, Cystin, Cystein and the Total, Oxidized and Reduced Glutathione in Relation to Age and Functional State of the Central Nervous System

Orig Pub : Commun. Acad. RPR, 1957, 7, No 1, 21-29

Abstract : In normal humans, the ratio of blood methionine (I) to the blood total of cystine plus cysteine (II) gradually increases up to the age of 80, but from 80 to 90 it decreases to values observed in 3 - 10-year-old

Card 1/2

14

PARIBOK, T.A.; SHKOL'NIK, M.Ya.

Effect of soil temperature on the amount of different forms of
boron in kidney bean plants. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.15:
193-203 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(Plants, Effect of boron on)

(Plants, Effect of soil temperature on)

SHKOL'NIK, M.Ya.; PARIBOK, T.A.

Effect of glassy frit trace element fertilizers on the yield and
trace element content of plants. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4
no.15:204-213 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Plants, Effect of trace elements on) (Frits)

PARIBOK, T.A.

Effect of light intensity, day length and soil moisture
on the formation of onion bulbs under conditions of arti-
ficial light. Trudy Bot.inst.Ser. 4 no.13:294-311 '59.
(MIRA 13:3)

(Onions) (Plants, Effect of light on)
(Plants, Effect of water on)

PARIBOK, T.A.

Uptake of boron, manganese, and molybdenum and their distribution
in plants. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.12:268-289 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Plants--Assimilation)

PARIBOK, T.A.; ALEKSEYEVA-POPOVA, N.V.

Effect of zinc on the absorption and utilization of phosphorus by
plants. Fiziol.rast. 12 no.4:591-596 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Komarova AN SSSR, Leningrad.
Submitted March 17, 1964.

PARIBOK, T.A.; KUZNETSOVA, G.N.

Effect of soil temperature on the absorption and distribution
of microelements in plants. Trudy Bot. inst. Ser. 4 no.16:
27-48 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

SHKOLNIK, M.I.; KOSITSYN, A. V.; PARIBOK, T. A.; DAVYDOVA, V. N.

"The physiological role of zinc in plants."

report submitted for 10th Intl Botanical Cong, Edinburgh, 3-12 Aug 64.

AS USSR, Leningrad.

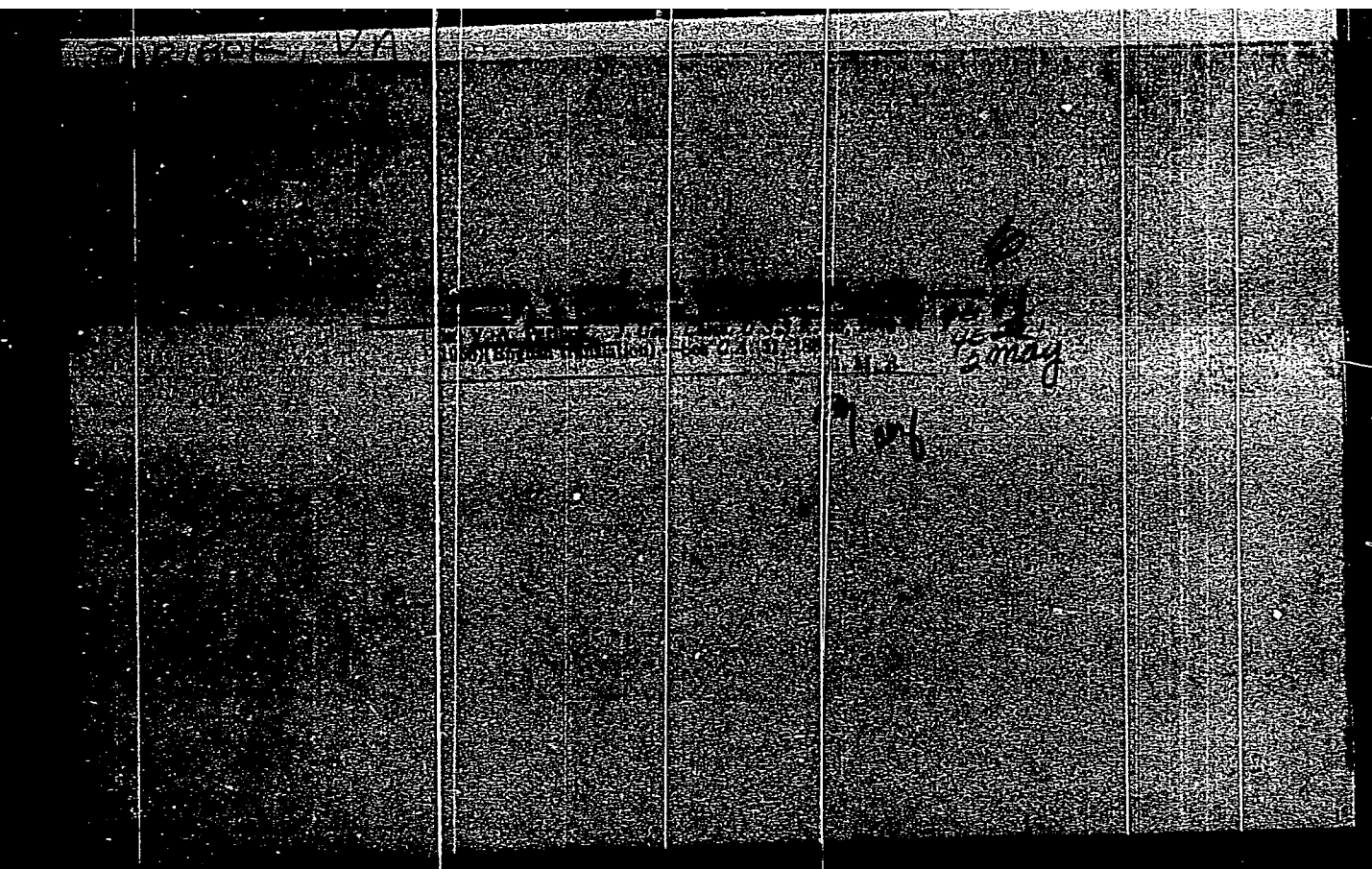
PARIBOK, T.A., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

~~Development of onion bulbs in artificial light. Agrobiologia no.6:126-128 N-D '56.~~
Development of onion bulbs in artificial light. Agrobiologia no.6:126-128 N-D '56. (MIRA 10:1)

1. Agrofizicheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, Leningrad.
(Onions) (Light--Physiological effect)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239220015-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239220015-6"

PARIBOK, V. A.

Work/ Chemistry - Physical chemistry

Date 1/2 Pub. 147 - 23/35

Authors : Dokucina, A. P.; Koten, M. M.; Kryukova, K. M.; Mineyeva, O. K.;
Paribok, V. A.

Title : Relation between structure and polymerizability of substituted styrenes

Periodical : Zhur. fis. khim. 30/1, 190-195, Jan 1955

Abstract : Investigation was conducted to determine the polymerization process of numerous disubstituted styrene derivatives containing halogen atoms and methyl radicals in various arrangements in the benzene ring of styrene. The position 1,5- at which the maximum rate of polymerization and maximum molecular weight was observed was considered to be the most favorable position for substitutes in the styrene benzene ring. The series formed

Institution: Leningrad Polytechnic Inst. im. N. ^I. P. Kalinin

Submitted : June 27, 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 147 - 23/35

Periodical : Zhur. fis. khim. 30/1, 190-195, Jan 1955

Abstract : by styrene substitutes are shown in the order of their polymerization rate. The effect of substituting groups in the benzene ring of styrene on the polymerizability and other characteristics of polymers is discussed. Four USSR/USA references (1939-1955). Tables; graphs; drawing.

5(2,3)

AUTHORS:

Koton, M. M., Kiseleva, T. M.,
Paribok, V. A.

SOV/20-125-6-24/61

TITLE:

The Synthesis of the Polymerizing Methacrylates of
Trialkyl-(aryl) Tin (Sintez polimerizuyushchikhsya metakrilatov
trialkil(aril)olova)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 6, pp 1263-1264
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Data have been lacking on the production of methacrylates of
the alkyl- and aryl derivatives of tin (except Ref 1) in most
recent time. The authors synthesized for the first time the
derivatives mentioned in the title:

1) $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COOSn}(\text{CH}_3)_3$; 3) $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COOSn}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_3$ and

2) $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COOSn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$; 4) $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COOSn}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3$.

This synthesis was obtained by the interaction of the corres-
ponding hydroxides of trialkyl-(aryl) tin and of methacrylic
acid solved in acetone. The substances produced are white
crystalline compounds which are easily soluble in organic sol-
vents. They polymerize readily as solids as well as in the

Card 1/2

**The Synthesis of the Polymerizing Methacrylates
of Trialkyl-(aryl) Tin**

SOV/20-125-6-24/61

solution. Furthermore, a copolymerization with vinyl monomers takes place under the formation of colorless synthetic products. The hitherto solid polymers are transformed into transparent colorless elastic gel (methacrylate of tributyl tin) by prolonging the alkyl radical in tin-containing methacrylates (e.g. during the transition of trimethyl-(ethyl) tin). The usual data are given in an experimental part. Finally, products are discussed which are formed during the interaction between the products mentioned in the title and alcoholic HCl and KOH. The investigation of the properties of the polymers is continued. There are 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of High-molecular Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR) Politekhnikheskiy institut im. M. I. Kalinina (Polytechnic Institute imeni M. I. Kalinin)

PRESENTED: February 9, 1959, by A. N. Nesmeyanov, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 26, 1959
Card 2/2

PARIBOK, V. A.

DOKUKINA, A.F.; KOTON, M.M.; MINKEYEVA, O.K.; PARIBOK, V.A.

Synthesis of chloro- and bromo-substituted methylstyrenes. Zhur.ob.
khim. 26 no.6:1651-1653 Ja '56. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskii institut.
(Chemistry, Organic--Synthesis) (Styrene)

PARIBOK, V. P.

PA 27/49T76

USSR/Medicine - Infusoria
Medicine - Flagellata

Feb 49

"The Problem Concerning the Dynamics of Littoral Animals," V. P. Paribok, S. D. Zangol'nikov, Nav Med Acad, 2 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 4

Conducted experiments with three types of infusoria and one type of flagellates to verify theory which states that speed of motion in aquatic animals is a function of the length of their bodies. Submitted 18 Oct 48.

27/49T76

PARIBOK, V.P.

Anthelmintic effect of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons. Med.
parasit., Moskva no.3:248-252 May-June 1953. (CML 25:1)

1. Of Naval Medical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov.

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PARIBOK, V. P.

PARIBOK, V.P.; KALASHNIKOV, V.P., redaktor; SHEVCHENKO, F.Ya., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[Pharmacology of vermifuges] Farmakologiya protivoglistnykh sredstv.
2 izd., dop. i perer. [Leningrad] Medgiz, Leningradskoe otd-nie]
1954. 66 p. (MIRA 7:7)
(Anthelmintics)

USSR/Medicine - Physiology

FD-1334

Card 1/1 : Pub 33-12/25

Author : Aleksandrov, V. Ya. and Paribok, V. P. (Leningrad)

Title : Effects of alcohol narcosis on absorption of dyestuff from intestines

Periodical : Fiziol. zhur. 4, 466-471, Jul/Aug 1954

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on white mice to determine the effects of ethyl alcohol on the capacity of the walls of intestines to absorb dyestuffs. It was discovered that cellular elements in the walls of intestines impede discharge of these dyestuffs into the blood stream when alcohol is injected through the rectum. This is due to the fact that cells of the mucous membrane of the intestines of experimental mice are washed by greater concentration of neutral red solution than can be observed in the control group of mice. The effects produced after subcutaneous injection of alcohol are due to great extent to re-sorption action of alcohol and not to its local deposition in the cells of intestines. Chart. Table. Graphs. Four Soviet references.

Institution :

Submitted : July 7, 1953

PARIBOK, V.P.

Method of investigating protective conditioned reflexes of mice in
toxicology. Farm. i toks. 17 no.1:52-53 Ja-F '54. (MLBA 7:5)
(Conditioned response) (Poisons)

Handwritten: *Paribok V.P.*

Technique for investigating the combined effects of toxic gases in prolonged dynamic animal tests. V. P. Paribok. *Pharmaz. i. Eksper. 17, No. 5, 65-7 (1954)*. Approved and illustrated by: Allen P. Smith.

PARIBOK, V. P.

U.S.P.

Effects of chlorinated diphenyl (sovol) on the skin and its resorption. V. P. Paribok. *Permskaya Tekhnika*, 17, No. 6, 51-4 (1957). At an occupational poison in the elec. industry, mixed tetra- and pentachloro diphenyl (sovol or sovol) causes folliculitis, comedo, pyoderma and other skin affections. Single local applications on rabbit ears cause prolonged inflammation. Resorbed through the skin of rabbits, its principal toxic effect is fatty degeneration of the liver. Julian R. Smith.

~~PARIBOK~~ VP

NIKULIN, A.A.

"Pharmacology of anthelminthics." V.P.Paribok, Reviewed by A.A.
Nikulin. Med.paraz. 1 paraz.bol. 24 no.2:187-189 Ap-Je '55.
(ANTHELMINTHICS) (PARIBOK, V.P.) (MLRA 8:10)

Name: PARIBOK, Vsevolod Petrovich

Dissertation: Anti-helminth means of non-electrolyte
action

Degree: Doc Med Sci

Affiliation: [Not indicated]

Defense Date, Place: 5 Jul 56, Council of Naval Med
Academy

Certification Date: 15 Jun 57

Source: BMVO 17/57

PARIBON, V.P.

PARIBON, V.P.

Action of nonspecific anthelmintics on the intestinal epithelium.
Med.paraz. i paraz.bol.supplement to no.1:69-70 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Iz voyenno-morskoy meditsinskoy akademii.
(ANTHELMINTHICS) (INTESTINES)

V

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic Preparations.
 Antihelminthic Substances
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 12 1958, No. 56817
 AUTHOR : Paribok, V.P.
 INST. : -
 TITLE : The Action of Antihelminthic Substances in Experimental
 Hymenolepis Infection
 ORIG. PUB. : Farmakol. i Toksikologiya, 1957, Vol.20, No.1, 78-80
 ABSTRACT : Comparative studies were made of four new antihelminthic
 substances - benzophenol, the nonene-nonanoic fraction
 of synthol, tryptol (freon-113), and freon-112, as
 well as an extract of fern, carbon tetrachloride, and
 tetrachlorethylene, in experimental hymenolepis infec-
 tion. The substances were given as a single dose in-
 ternally, the dose being 0.2 LD₅₀. Statistical process-
 ing of the material demonstrated that the most highly
 therapeutic effect was noted with (in descending order
 of effectiveness) tryptol, freon-112, nonene-nonanoic
 fraction of synthol, and benzophenol (given twice).

Card:

1/2

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

✓

1958, No.

INSI. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

... results testify to the usefulness of these substances, as well as to the non-electrolytic mechanism of action of the new antihelminthic preparations. --
A.A. Myazdrikova

Card:

2/2

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Pharmacology, Toxicology, Chemotherapeutic Preparations,
 Antihelminthic Substances
 A. I. JOUR. : ZhEPid., No. 12 1958, No. 56816
 AUTHOR : Paribek, V.R.
 TITLE : The Toxicity of Non-Electrolyte Toxins and of Certain
 Antihelminthic Preparations Used for Nematodes
 A. I. JOUR. : Farmakol. i Toksikologiya, 1957, Vol. 20, No. 1, 1-15
 SUMMARY : The author describes the toxicity for nematodes of the
 frog (*Cosmocerca ornata*) of a number of non-electrolyte
 poisons (alcohols: isobutyl, isoamyl, hexyl, heptyl,
 octyl, benzyl, phenylethyl; ketones: diethylketone,
 dipropylketone, methylisobutylketone, methylamylketone;
 aldehydes: butanal, hexanal, heptanal, octanal; nitro-
 paraffins: 1-nitropropane, 1-nitrobutane), as well as
 thymol, hexylresorcine, and carbon tetrachloride. The
 toxic concentrations of all of these substances, ex-
 pressed as percentages of their concentrations in sat-
 urated solutions, are very similar, lying within the lim-
 1/2

Card:

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

1958, No. 1958, No. ✓

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : its of 9-27%. Antihelminthic substances do not differ in this respect from the typical poisons of non-electrolytic action (narcotics). This is a proof of the non-electrolytic mechanism of action of the antihelminthic preparations tested against helminths, which confirms the hypothesis of N.V.Lazarev that the action of a number of antihelminthic substances is non-specific and non-electrolytic. -- A.G.Brusilovskaya

Card:

2/2

PARIBOK, V. P.
TIUNOV, L.A.; SOKOLOVA, T.I.; PARIBOK, V.P.

Rate of carbon monoxide excretion from the body [with summary in English]. *Farm. i toks.* 20 no.4:76-78 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(CARBON MONOXIDE, metabolism, excretion rate (Rus))

PARIBOK, V.P.

Comparative studies on the toxicity of anthelmintics to helminths
and to host organism. *Par. i* toks. 20 no.6:62-67 H-D '57 (MIRA 11:6)
(ANTHELMINTICS, toxicity
(Rus))

LAZAREV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; PARIBOK, V.P., red.; KHARASH, G.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Lectures on the pharmacology of the blood system] Lektsii po
farmakologii sistemy krovi. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry.
Leningr.otd-nie, 1960. 80 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(BLOOD--DISEASES) (PHARMACOLOGY)

POLYANSKIY, Yu.I., otv.red.; ALEKSANDROV, V.Ya., red.; GINETSINSKIY, A.G., red.; ZHUKOV, Ye.K., red.; ZHIRMUNSKIY, A.V., red.; KARASIK, V.M., red.; KIRO, M.B., red.; LOZINA-LOZINSKIY, I.K., red.; NIKOL'SKIY, N.N., red.; PARIBOK, V.P., red.; ROMANOV, S.N., red.; SVETLOV, P.G., red.; SOKOLOV, I.I., red.; TROSHIN, A.S., red.; USHAKOV, B.F., red.; SHERSTOBITOV, O.Ye., red.izd-va; PEVNER, R.S., tekhn.red.

[Problems in cytology and general physiology] Voprosy tsitologii i obshchei fiziologii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960.
398 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut tsitologii. 2. Institut evolyutsionnoy fiziologii im. I.M.Sechenova AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Ginetinskiy). 3. Fiziologicheskii institut im. A.A.Ukhtomskogo pri Leningradskom universitete im. A.A.Zhdanova (for Zhukov). 4. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Leningrad (for Karasik). 5. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Kiro, Paribok, Sokolov). 6. Institut fiziologii im. I.P.Pavlova AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Romanov). 7. Laboratoriya embriologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Svetlov). 8. Laboratoriya fiziologii kletki Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Troshin). 9. Laboratoriya sravnitel'noy tsitologii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (for Ushakov).
(CYTOLOGY) (PHYSIOLOGY)

NAVASHIN, M.S.; PARIBOK, V.P.; POLYANSKIY, Yu.I.; RUMYANTSEV, P.P.; SVETLOV,
P.G.; KHEYSIN, Ye.M.

"The cell, biochemistry, physiology, morphology." Edited by J.Brachet,
A.Mirsky. Reviewed by M.S.Navashin and others. TSitologiya 2 no.2:
254-258 Mr-Apr '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(CELLS) (BRACHET, J.) (MIRSKY, A.)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I., kand. med. nauk; ANICHKOV, S.V., prof.; BELEN'KIY, M.L.,
 prof.; VAL'DMAN, A.V., doktor med. nauk; VEDENEYEVA, Z.I., kand.
 med. nauk; VINOGRADOV, V.M., kand. med. nauk; GERSHANOVIKH, M.L.,
 kand. med. nauk; GINETSINSKIY, A.G., prof.; GORBOVITSKIY, S.Ye.,
 prof.; GREBENKINA, M.A., dotsent; GREKH, I.F., dots.; DENISENKO,
 P.P., kand. med. nauk; D'YACHENKO, P.K., kand. med. nauk; ZHESTYANIKOV,
 V.D., kand. med. nauk; ZAUGOL'NIKOV, S.D., prof.; ZEYMAL', E.V., kand.
 med. nauk; ISKAREV, N.A., kand. med. nauk; KARASIK, V.M., prof.;
 KIVMAN, G.Ya., kand. med. nauk; KOZLOV, O.D., kand. med. nauk; KROTOV,
 A.I., doktor veter. nauk; KUDRIN, A.N., doktor med. nauk; LAZAREV, N.V.,
 prof.; LAPIN, I.P., kand. med. nauk; MEL'NIKOVA, V.F., prof.;
 MESHCHERSKAYA, K.A., prof.; MIKHEL'SON, M.Ya., prof.; MOSHKOVSKIY,
 Sh.D., prof.; PADEYSKAYA, Ye.N., kand. med. nauk; PARIBOK, Y.P., prof.;
 PERSHIN, G.N., prof.; PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof.; PONOMAREV, G.A.,
 prof.; POSKALENKO, A.N., kand. med. nauk; MUKHIN, Ye.A., dots.;
 ROZOVSKAYA, Ye.S., dots.; RYBOLOVLEV, R.S., starshiy nauchnyy sotr.;
 SALIYAMON, L.S., kand. med. nauk; SAFRAZBEKYAN, R.R., kand. biol. nauk;
 TIUNOV, L.A., kand. med. nauk; TOMILINA, T.N., dots.; FELISTOVICH,
 G.I., kand. med. nauk; FRUYENTOV, N.K., kand. med. nauk; KHAUNINA,
 R.A., kand. med. nauk; TSYGANOV, S.V., prof.[deceased]; CHERIKES, A.I.,
 prof.;

(Continued on next card)

ABRAMOVA, Zh.I.---(continued) Card 2.

CHERNOV, V.A., doktor med. nauk; SHADURSKIY, K.S., prof.;
YAKOVLEV, V.Ya., doktor khim. nauk; MASHKOVSKIY, M.D., red.;
NIKOLAYEVA, M.M., red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn. red.; CHUNAYEVA,
Z.V., tekhn. red.

[Manual on pharmacology] Rukovodstvo po farmakologii. Leningrad,
Medgiz. Vol.2. 1961. 503 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Anichkov, Karasik, Cherkes). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii medi-
tsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Belen'kiy, Ginetsinskiy, Moshkovskiy,
Planel'yes).

(PHARMACOLOGY)

PARIBOK, Vsevolod Petrovich: GIL'D, L.V., red. izd-va; AREF'YEVA, G.P.
tekhn. red.

[Narcotics and cellular narcosis in drug therapy] Narkotiki i
kletochnyi narkoz v khimioterapii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk
SSSR, 1961. 97 p.

(Anthelmintics)

(MIRA 14:5)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5916

Triunov, L. A., G. A. Vasil'yev, and V. P. Paribok

Protivoluchevyye sredstva; spravochnik (Antiradiation Measures; Handbook)
Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961. 171 p. Errata slip inserted. 5000 copies
printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut tsitologii.

Ed.: V. P. Paribok, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor; Tech.
Ed.: R. A. Zamarayeva.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for physicians, public health doctors,
and medical research workers who are specializing in radiation medicine.

COVERAGE: The book contains data on more than 500 antiradiation preparations
which have been tested with varying degrees of success on different types
of animals, plants, microorganisms, etc. to determine their effectiveness
as prophylactic agents against radiation affections. The authors have

Card 1/1

Antiradiation Measures; Handbook

SOV/5916

attempted to present in summary form the most important data published to date in the field and to provide a ready guide or standard for measuring the effectiveness of the more recent antiradiation preparations as they are developed. The material is arranged in alphabetical order. In the absence of any special definition, radiation means x-radiation. No personalities are mentioned. Some references appear in the text.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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Table 1. Doses and Effects of Antiradiation Preparations	5
Table 2. Combined Application of Medicinal Preparations for the Prophylaxis of Radiation Affections	141
Table 3. Clinical Use of Certain Antiradiation Preparations	150
Card 2/5	

PARIBOK, V.P.; KAL'NIY, V.S.; ZAYCHIKOVA, Z.P.

Effect of acclimatization of animals to hypoxia on the radiosensitivity of nuclear structures. Tsitologiya 3 no.5:602-605 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy tsitologii Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(ANOXEMIA) (CELL NUCLEI)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

PARIKH, V. P. and KRUNOVA, G. F.

"Antiradiation Effect of Low Molecular Substances." pp. 54

Institute of Cytology AS USSR Laboratory of Radiation Cytology

II Nauchnaya Konferentsiya Instituta Tsitologii AN SSSR. Tezisy Dokladov
(Second Scientific Conference of the Institute of Cytology of the Academy
of Sciences USSR, Abstracts of Reports), Leningrad, 1962 88 pp.

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S/205/62/002/003/013/015
1015/1215

AUTHOR: Paribok, V. P., Krupnova, G. F. and Pravdina, K. I.

TITLE: The nature of the anti-radiation effect of narcotics and the localisation of the sensitizing effect of oxygen

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 3, 1962, 473-480

TEXT: It has previously been established that the gases N_2 , H_2 , He, Ar, Kr, Xe, N_2O , CH_4 and $(C_2H)_3$ (cyclopropane), all of which are narcotics, have a radiation protective effect due to the inverse relationship of the isoeffective pressure to the distribution coefficient of lipid-aqueous phases and the direct dependence of this coefficient to the absorptive properties of these substances. The anti-radiation effect of non-gaseous narcotics (methanol, ethanol, propanol and butanol) as well as of other substances not yet investigated (acetylene, ethylene, ether, acetone and freons) were now studied. Experiments were performed on *Vicia faba* bean germs, placed in a calorimetric bomb and X-irradiated with 210-280r at a dose rate of 50r/min; the various protective substances were present during the irradiation — the gases at pressures of 20-40 atm. These substances showed no protective effect before or after irradiation. Methanol showed the best protective effect among the alcohols. Ethanol, propanol and butanol had a markedly weaker protective effect and acetone had no effect at all. The protective effect of acetylene, ethylene and freons was much weaker than that of the inert gases (N_2 , Ar, etc.). As for the nature of the anti-radiation activity of these substances, and the site of the

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The nature of .

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1015/1215

oxygen active during radiation, a new hypothesis (of persorption) is stressed. There are 4 figures and 1 table

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy tsitologii (Institute of Cytology, AS USSR, Laboratory of Radiation Cytology) Leningrad

SUBMITTED: June 21, 1961

Card 2/2

PARIBOK, V.P.; GROKHOL'SKAYA, N.V.

Comparative investigation of the toxicity of nitric oxide
and nitrogen peroxide. Farm. i toks. 25 no.6:741-746 N-D '62.

(MIRA 17:8)
1. Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy tsitologii (zav. - doktor med.
nauk prof. V.P. Paribok) Instituta tsitologii AN SSSR.

TROSHIN, A.S.; PARIBOK, V.P.; KROLENKO, S.A.

Cytology in practice. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. 27 no.1:127-130
Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institute tsitologii AN SSSR.
(CYTOLOGY)

ACCESSION NR: AP4015085

S/0205/64/004/001/0060/0062

AUTHOR: Paribok, V. P.

TITLE: Dependence of the radiosensitizing effect of oxygen on its concentration and on the lifetime of the free radicals

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 1, 1964, 60-62

TOPIC TAGS: oxygen radiosensitizing effect, free radical lifetime, oxygen concentration, Howard-Flander and Alper's equation, explanation of radiosensitizing effect, O_2 molecule collision, expectation time

ABSTRACT: The author offers his explanation of Howard-Flanders and Alper's equation describing the dependence of the radiosensitizing effect of oxygen on its concentration. During irradiation of a live cell containing a large quantity of water, shortlived free radicals form, capable of reacting to oxygen only if they come in direct contact, that is, if the oxygen molecule collides with the radical. The probability of such a collision is determined by two values: lifetime of the radical and expectation time - the time between two consecutive collisions of oxygen with the same point of the radiosensitive biomolecule. Radiosensitivity reaches a maximum when expectation time

Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4015085

equals the lifetime of the radical. Expectation time is determined by the number of O_2 molecule collisions with a unit of surface per unit of time. It is difficult to determine the lifetime of a radical on the basis of expectation time because they are not actually equal. Often the effective reaction cross sections of a radical and an oxygen molecule do not coincide. However, this difficulty does not affect the explanation in any way. The author "thanks N. A. Smirnov for assistance in calculations and K. S. Trinchler for discussion of the work." Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (Cytology Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 12Feb63

DATE ACQ: 12Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IS

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4027964

S/0205/64/004/002/0186/0190

AUTHOR: Paribok, V. P.; Val'dshteyn, E. A.

TITLE: Antiradiation effect of inert gases and low molecular narcotics. 1. Absence of compressed nitrogen protective effect on irradiated Escherica coli B/r water suspension

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 186-190

TOPIC TAGS: X-irradiation, inert gas, low molecular gas, compressed nitrogen, radioprotective action, oxygen effect, E. coli B/r water suspension, diffusion hypothesis, adsorption hypothesis, special irradiation chamber

ABSTRACT: The radioprotective action of compressed inert and low molecular gases based on oxygen effect reduction has been explained by an adsorption hypothesis and a diffusion hypothesis. In the first hypothesis, radioprotective action is attributed to inert gas molecules forcing the oxygen molecules out of cell radiosensitive structures by adsorption. In the second hypothesis, radioprotective action is attributed to the high concentration of inert gas molecules (because of increased pressure) obstructing the diffusion of oxygen in a gas

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4027964

phase and thereby slowing its solution in the protoplasm. On the basis of the latter hypothesis it would follow that with an inert gas bordering a liquid, active mixing would take place to compensate for obstructed diffusion and the inert gas would not display radioprotective action. To test this hypothesis, the radioprotective effect of compressed nitrogen was investigated in an E. coli B/r water suspension X-irradiated (RUM-11 unit, 180 kv, 20 ma, 5 mm organic glass filter, 3500 r/min) in a special chamber (see enclosure 01). The E. coli B/r bacteria prepared from an 18 hr culture had a concentration of 1.10^5 cells/ml and a layer height of 2.5 mm. After irradiation bacteria were sown on agar and the number of colonies were counted the following day. Findings show that nitrogen up to 60 atm pressure does not display radioprotective action during irradiation of E. coli B/r in the presence of 0.2, 0.01, and 0.005 oxygen atmospheres. Investigation findings support the diffusion hypothesis, but the evidence is not conclusive and other possible methods for testing the diffusion hypothesis are suggested. The authors "take the opportunity to express their gratitude to Prof. L. E. Gurevich for discussion of the study and valuable comments." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

Cord 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4027964

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (Cytology
Institute AN SSSR.

SUBMITTED: 08Aug63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: L8

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

Cord 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4027964

ENCLOSURE: 01

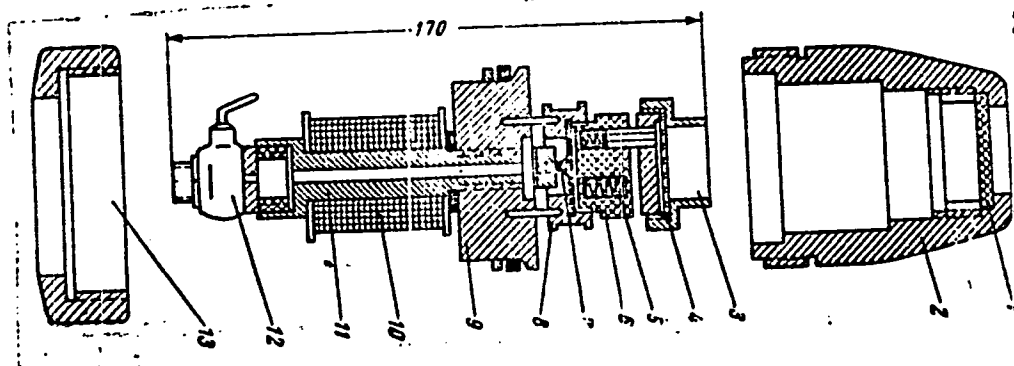


Fig. 1. Chamber for irradiating bacteria in the presence of compressed gases. 1 - opening, 2 - chamber body, 3 - tumbler for bacteria, 4 - porous glass, 5 - valves, 6 - compressor, 7 - compressor membranes, 8 - magnet armature, 9 - bottom of chamber, 10 - magnet winding, 11 - magnet core, 12 - cock, 13 - nut.

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4027965

S/0205/64/004/002/0191/0196

AUTHOR: Paribok, V. P.; Kal'niy, V. S.

TITLE: Antiradiation action of inert gases and low molecular narcotics. 2. Effect of nitric oxide and compressed nitrogen on radiation damage of *Vicia faba* bean sprouts

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 191-196

TOPIC TAGS: X-irradiation, inert gas, low molecular gas, nitric oxide, compressed nitrogen, radioprotective action, oxygen effect, diffusion hypothesis, adsorption hypothesis, *Vicia faba* bean, chromosome aberration, nitric oxide radiomimetic action, nitric oxide radiosensitizing effect

ABSTRACT: The present investigation is a continuation of earlier experimental studies attempting to explain the radioprotective action of compressed inert gases in terms of the adsorption or diffusion hypothesis. Literature data have indicated that the radiosensitizing effect of nitric oxide corresponds qualitatively and quantitatively to oxygen with the only difference being that nitric oxide is not used

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ACCESSION NR: AP4027965

for cell respiration. To test the toxic and radiosensitizing effects of nitric oxide by the diffusion hypothesis, 5 day old *Vicia faba* bean sprouts were X-irradiated in nitric oxide with compressed nitrogen passing through. The bean sprouts in paraffin containers were placed into a cylinder containing nitric oxide and the compressed nitrogen was introduced through the cylinder wall 10 min before X-irradiation (RUM-11 unit, 180 kv, 20 ma, no filter, 45 r/min) with doses ranging from 135 to 450 r. Chromosome aberrations in root tips and root growth served as indices. Results show no radioprotective effect of compressed nitrogen in the presence of nitric oxide. The sensitizing effect of 0.04 and 0.65% for nitric oxide is equal to the sensitizing effect of 4 and 6% for oxygen at 20°C. In the presence of 6.6% oxygen, nitrogen under 5 atm completely inhibits the oxygen effect, and is completely ineffective in the presence of 0.4% and 0.65% nitric oxide. Nitric oxide displays some radiomimetic action by producing chromosome damage in irradiated and non-irradiated meristematic cells. The study confirms literature data that the radiosensitizing effects of nitric oxide correspond to those of oxygen. The absence of radioprotective action of compressed nitrogen in the presence of nitric acid appears to support the diffusion

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4027965

hypothesis, but does not completely rule out the adsorption hypothesis. The authors "take the opportunity to express deep gratitude to T. B. Ikonnikova for assistance in setting up the experiments." Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad (Cytology Institute AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 06Apr63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 011

Card 3/3

KOROLEVA, Yu.I.; KRUPNOVA, G.F.; PARIBOK, V.P.

Cells with chromosome aberrations in bean seedlings as a statistical
set. TSitologiya. 6 no.3:355-357 My-Je '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya radiatsionnoy tsitologii Instituta tsitologii AN
SSSR, Leningrad.

FARIBOK, V.P.; VAL'DSHTEYN, E.A.

Radioprotective action of inert gases and low-molecular narcotics.
Report No.1: Lack of radioprotective effect of compressed nitrogen
in irradiation of Escherichia coli B/r in water suspension.
Radiobiologiya 4 no.2:186-190 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

PARIBOK, V.P.; KAL'NIY, V.S.

Radioprotective action of inert gases and low-molecular narcotics.
Report No.2: Effect of nitrogen oxide and nitrogen under pressure
on radiation injury in Vicia faba shoots. Radiobiologiya 4
no.2:191-196 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

L 15817-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FS(v)-3 SCTB/DIAAP DD
 ACC NR: AP6003255 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/006/1416/1418
 AUTHOR: Paribok, V. P.; Genter, Ye. I.
 ORG: Institute of Cytology, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut tsitologii Akademii nauk SSSR)
 TITLE: The role of an oxygen-replacing gas in a quantitative study of oxygen effect
 SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 6, 1965, 1416-1418
 TOPIC TAGS: radiation injury, ¹⁹plant injury, plant respiration, ionizing irradiation, radiation protection
 ABSTRACT: The effect of x-irradiation (50 r/min) on the growth of the main roset of bean shoots (*Vicia faba*) was studied using the following gases in the medium: O₂ plus 1% N₂ and other inert gases, and specially purified N₂ and argon. The gaseous medium was introduced into the chamber 10 min prior to irradiation and the plants were removed 5 min following irradiation. Addition of N₂ or Ar to the oxygen decreased the damaging effects of irradiation in that the growth of bean shoots was

Card 1/2

L 15617-66

ACC NR: AP6003255

much greater when these gases were added than when O_2 was solely present. Furthermore, this protective action only applies to the O_2 -dependent part of radiation damage since the effect was absent in the absence of O_2 (in a vacuum). These experiments indicate that in studying the radiosensitizing effects of O_2 as a function of its concentration it is necessary to use other methods than the addition of inert gases to vary the O_2 concentration in the medium in forms such as plants and insects, in which the O_2 is carried to the cells via channels too narrow for the replacing gases. The authors thank Academician Yu. B. Khariton for discussion of the work and advice. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/

SUBM DATE: 17Jan65/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 005

QC
Card 2/2

L 20694-66 BWT(m)
ACC NR: AP6007763

SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/66/006/001/0097/0100

AUTHOR: Paribok, V. P.; Genter, Ye. I.

ORG: Institute of Cytology AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut tsitologii AN SSSR)

TITLE: The radiation protection effect of inert gases and low molecular narcotics.
5. The radiation protection effect of lower monoatomic alcohols in x-ray irradiation of bean seedlings

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 6, no. 1, 1966, 97-100

TOPIC TAGS: irradiation resistance, irradiation damage, radiation sensitivity, x ray irradiation, radiation protection

ABSTRACT: Five day old *Vicia faba* bean seedlings of the Russkiy chernyy variety were immersed for two hours in alcohol solutions and irradiated in air, in nitrogen, or in nitric oxide diluted in nitrogen in order to compare the protective effect of alcohols with that of compressed gases. The specimens were irradiated by a RUM-11 device in hermetically sealed glass containers which were filled with a given gas. The dosage was from 50 to 800 rad (51 rad/min) and the filter was 3-mm Al + 5-mm

UDC: 577.391 : 628.58

Card 1/2

L 20694-66

ACC NR: AP6007763

glass (container wall); focussing distance was 60 cm. Inhibition in the growth of the main root was taken as the indicator of irradiation damage. Of the alcohols tested (methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl), methyl alcohol was found to have the greatest protective effect. The protective effect vanished when the alcohol was washed off the seedlings prior to irradiation, and no protective effect was observed when the seedlings were immersed in alcohol following irradiation. In the case of ethyl alcohol, the protective effect was less for specimens irradiated in nitrogen while for methyl alcohol the protective effect vanished completely. The protective effect of the alcohols remained for the case of irradiation in the presence of pure oxygen. It is concluded that the protective effect of alcohols cannot be ascribed to a lowering in oxygen content in the cell as a result of stepped-up expenditure of oxygen in the oxidation of the alcohols, and that the radiation protection mechanisms of alcohols and inert gases under pressure are dissimilar. Data on the protective effect of various concentrations of CH_3OH , $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, $\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{OH}$, and $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9\text{OH}$ in air and in nitrogen are presented in tabular form. While the mechanism underlying the protective mechanism of alcohols is not clear, it may involve an adsorption blocking of the radiosensitive structures in the cells which retards the radiosensitizing action of oxygen. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 figure. [14]

SUB CODE: 06/

SUBM DATE: 12Jun64/

ORIG REF: 010/

OTH REF: 009

ATD PRESS: 4123

Card 2/2 BX

PARICHEK, Z.

POUPA, O.; PARICHEK, Zh. [Parizek, J.]

Experimental study of trophic effects on uriniferous tubules. Usl.
zhiz. i zdorov. 1 no.2:111-115 '56. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Laboratoriya normal'nogo i patologicheskogo obmena Chekhoslovats-
koy akademii nauk, Praga II, ul. Sal'movskaya, 1.
(KIDNEYS) (NUTRITION)

GISTESCU, P. (Bucuresti); PARICHI, M. (Bucuresti)

Hydrochemical characteristics of the lakes in the Fizes Basin.
Natura Geografie 15 no.5:30-36 S-O '63.

POPOVAT, Mircea; OANCEA, Constantin; PARICHI, Mihai

Soils formed on the aeolian deposits in the area of Cetate-
Dunare-Desnati (southern Oltenia). Dari seama sed 47:441-456
'59/60 [publ. '62].

1. M. E. PARIFILOVA
2. USSR (600)
4. Carpathian Mountain Region - FIR
7. Fir rust (*Melampsorella cerasti* Wint.) in the forests of Carpathia.
Les. khoz. 5 no. 12. 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

GRANIN, D. , PARITSKIY, A.

Electricity

Chronicles of the electric chair ("Achronological history of electrical development from 600 B. C." Reviewed by D. Granin, A. Paritskiy.) Tekh. molod. no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

127 AND 128 COLUMNS										223 AND 224 COLUMNS									
SECTION AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC										B-I-9									
PRODUCTION OF CALCIUM CARBIDE USING PEAT COKE. V. A. Parijski (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1937, 14, 589-590). Peat coke may advantageously replace ordinary coke under conditions of cheap labour and dear electrical energy. The quality of the CaC_2 obtained is somewhat better than from ordinary coke. R.T.																			
ADDITIONAL SPECIAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 127 AND 128 COLUMNS 223 AND 224 COLUMNS																			

PARIJEZ, Simo, inz.

Kefir. Kemija u industriji II no.8:478-479 '62.

1. Centralna mljekara, Sarajevo.

PARIK, L.

Fulfillment and prospective tasks of construction under the capital investment plan in the Usti nad Labem District. p. 618

POZEMNI STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictví) Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 7, no. 12, 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC. Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

PARIK, I.

Plan of technical development prepared by the Ministry of Building
on the basis of effective rationalization suggestions and inventions,
p. 287, POZEMNI STAVBY, (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha, Vol. 3,
No. 7, July 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

PARIK, Lubomir, inz.

Research tasks in the design and construction of panel houses.
Poz stavby 11 no.5:281-285 '63.

1. Prazske stavebni zavody, Praha.

Parik, R. ; Chvalina, J.

Parik, R. ; Chvalina, J. Saving time in house building. p. 8.

Vol. 5, no. 1, Jan. 1957

POZEMNI STAVBY

TECHNOLOGY

Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

PARIK, V., prof.

Assault of outer space continues; important biological experiment.
IUn.tekh. 5 no.10:16-20 0 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Daystvitel'nyy chlen ANE SSSR.
(Space flight)

PUGACH, A.B., inzh.; PARIKOZHKA, I.A., inzh.

Insulation-decrease indicator. Avtom., telem. i svyaz' 2 no.6:
31-33 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Electric cables—Measurements)

PARIKOZHKA, I.A.; PUGACH, A.B.. *Prinimali uchastiye:* PASHCHENKO, Z.S.;
FURMAN, I.I.; TRUSKALOV, E.P.; SHEVCHENKO, A.Ye.; SAKHAROVA,
T.M.; TROKHINA, Zh.G.; LEVINOV, K.G.; YAKOVICH, A.Ye.. SALITAN,
L.S., red.; SHEFER, G.I., tekhn.red.

[Manual on electric measurements of long-distance communication
lines] *Rukovodstvo po elektricheskim izmereniyam mezhdugorodnykh
linii svyazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i
radio, 1960. 194 p.* (MIRA 13:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) *Glavnoye upravleniye mezhdugorodnoy
telefonno-telegrafnoy svyazi.* 2. *Kiyevskoye otdeleniye Tsentral'-
nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta svyazi (for Parikozhka,
Pugach, Pashchenko, Furman, Truskalov, Shevchenko, Sakharova,
Trokhina).* 3. *TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
svyazi (for Levinov, Shvartman).* 4. *UDMK (for Yakovich).*

(Telecommunication) (Electric measurements)

PARIKOZHKA, I.A.

Use of bridge circuit techniques for locating insulation
damage of cables with plastic sheathing. Elektrosviaz'
16 no.10:56-68 0 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Electric cables--Testing)

PARIMOZHKA, I.A., aspirant

Determination of maximum permissible contact resistances in the presence of insulation damage. Vest. aviatsi 22 no.10:8-9 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kiyevskoye otdeleniye Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transportnogo stroitel'stva Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva.

(Electric lines—Testing)

L 9830-63

EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(w)-2--AFFTC/ASD/SSD--Pc-L/Pab-L--RM/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3000534

S/0106/63/OCO/005/0049/0057

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AUTHOR: Parikozhka, I. A.; Pugach, A. B.; Berkman, N. A.; Frolov, P. A.

TITLE: Insulation-monitoring system for plastic-coated communication cables

SOURCE: Elektrosvyaz', no. 5, 1963, 49-57

TOPIC TAGS: communication cables; insulation-fault location in cables;
insulation-fault signaling

ABSTRACT: Bridge-type fault-location methods are unreliable when applied to 200-250-km-long sections of a small-size cable between two attended repeater stations (ARS). A new method is offered in which an insulation-fault signaling device is installed at every unattended repeater station (URS), the distance between adjacent stations being a few miles. The device includes a TKh-3B cold-cathode tube and monitors continuously the insulation between two pilot wires in the cable. A transistorized locator is installed at every ARS and serves to indicate the particular URS section where the insulation fault has occurred. The system has been in trial operation for over one year. It is applicable

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ACCESSION NR: AP3000534

also to lead- and aluminum-sheathed cables if special pilot wires are provided. The advantages claimed are: quick location of the faulty section while the insulation resistance of the working wires is still high; the monitoring system is well protected against power-frequency and pulse interference and against earth currents; the indicated number of the faulty section can be checked and rechecked; the system reliability is guaranteed by light working conditions and by remote-controlled checking of its components. Orig. art. has: 7 equations and 6 figs.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12 May 62 DATE ACQ: 03 Jun 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CO

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

FR AID: 29 Aug 63

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